diocese, the Rev. Messrs. Johnson, Porter and

Hanckel, and a large audience of parents and

friends. The exercises were opened by the

performance of the full choral morning ser

vice of the Episcopal Church, Messrs. John-

son and Hanckel officiating. The services

being concluded, the Rev. Mr. Porter made a

few remarks, stating that he wished the school

to be always conducted under the auspices of

the bishop as the head of the church. The at-

tendance of pupils at the closing exercises

was, he said not as large as he desired, owing

to the fact that a large number had already

returned to their homes, but thereafter

no bey would be allowed to leave be

fore the close of the session unless com-

pelled to do so by sickness or death. Arrange-

ments had been made for teaching from three

hundred to three hundred and fifty pupils

during the coming year. Though essentially

an Episcopal institution, the doors of the

school had been thrown open to boys of every

denomination, and would be kept open to

them in the future. He next read the report

of the superintendent of the school, Mr.

Gadsden, which gave high praise to the boys

for their good conduct and scholastic attain-

ments during the session, after which he in-

froduced Blshop Howe. The bishop said that

the establishment of such an institution

as this was a matter which had long

sat near the hearts of his predecessors

A diocesan school had been started

during the life-time of Bishop Gadsden,

but for some unexplained reason the enter-

prise had fallen through; the present institu-

tion had been successfully carried on for five

years, and, by the help of God, he hoped it

would continue to flourish for many years to

come. In his travels through the diocese,

and particularly along the seacoast, he had

thankfulness for the existence of the institu-

tion, as without it they would not have been

able to educate their children. They should

not, however, place too much reliance for

its support upon those living at a distance

from home, as, in that case, there could be

no telling how soon the institution will fall to

the ground, but each and every one should

lend his aid and influence to the support of

the school, and then, he doubted not, it

would long prove a blessing to the com-

munity. He congratulated the pupils upon the satisfactory termination of the ses-

sion and the high character which they had

won for themselves. And while he rejoiced

with those pupils who had been fortunate

enough to win prizes for their labors, he re-

membered words of consolation for those who

had failed. To win a prize, he said, meant

that God had given intellectual endowments

to him who had won, but he who strove brave-

ly and persistently, and falled notwithstand

ing, deserved as much praise and commenda-

tion as he who exhibited the most brilliant

achievements. To the graduating class he

said that his heart and best wishes for their future success in life went with them,

and he hoped that the ministry of Christ

which, with its numerous sacrifices and priva

tions, was after all the noblest of cailings,

would find recruits among them. They now

there each and every one of them would re-

ceive a prize from the hand of God himself.

The scholars to whom prizes had been award-

ed were then successively called up to the

chancel by Rev. Mr. Perter, and received them

Motte, Wm. B. Reade, Geo. E. T. Sparkman Motte, Wm. B. Reade, Geo. E. I. Sparkhan second grade, Oliver Seabrook; third grade, D. McKay Allstop. English section, first grade, Jos. R. Tucker; second grade, James F. Jenkins. Worthy of commendation, James H. LaRoche, John J. LaRoche, Oliver J. F.

Jenkins.
Second Class—Classical section, John Bold,
Sedward F. Hutchinson, Oliver Hart. English
section, Lindsay Tew. Worthy of commendation, Jas. C. Yongue, Edward E. Reid, Chas.
F. Middleton, Oliver Cannady, Wm. G. Bee.
Third Class—Classical section, Morris J.
Lacking, Rev. F. Lacking, Phys. Rev. E. Lacking, Phys. P

Third Class—Classical section, Morris J. Ford, R. Campoell Young, Paul F. Jenkins. English section, Wm. H. Moreland, Henry F. Rivers, Wm. Haskell Simons, John G. Wilkinson. Worthy of commendation, William E. Sparkman, Richard W. Bickley, William S. Whaley, Marion Colcock.

Fourth Class—George M. Reid, R. Goodwyn Rhett. Worthy, of commendation, Classical Classical Control of Commendation, Classical Control of Control

Rhett. Worthy of commendation, Charles Neyle, Oliver P. Williams, Frank Mitchell,

Fifth Class-Edward Bold, Hawkins K. Jen-

kins, Edward K. Parker, Benjamin Simons. Worthy of commendation, Thomas L. Ogler,

Theo. B. Cannady.
Sixth Class—Edward H. Gadsden, Edgar A. Fripp, Thomas O. Parker. Worthy of commendation, George Holmes, Wm. Rhett.

MINING TROUBLES IN UTAH.

LAKE CITY, July 26.
A mining consolidation of the companies and individual mine owners on Emma Hill

ostensibly for protection against opposing in-terest, has been formed with a capital of twenty millions. It is asserted that the real purpose of the combination is to dispossess the present holders of the Emma and Flag-

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, July 26.

The low barometer now in New England will move to-night off the coast of Maine, with continued rain along the immediate coast and easterly and southerly winds. Clear and clearing weather on the upper lakes, with diminishing northerly winds and thence southerly to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Partially cloudy weather and southerly winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with possibly continued rain on the latter.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Dr. Simon P. Taft, of Newark, N. J., was

arrested yesterday, charged with procuring s

fatal abortion.

—The condition of Alderman McMullan, of

Philadelphia, is more hopeful. Heavy re-wards are offered for his assassin.

—The New York Herald publishes a letter from Dr. Livingstone to J. Gordon Bennett, Jr., fully corroborating Stanley's narrative. Ex Postmaster-General A. W. Randall g-

dead. The postoffice department in Washing ton is to be closed on the day of his funeral.

The business houses in Matamoras were closed yesterday and flags displayed at half-mast, in honor of the memory of President

Juarez.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, residing near Newburgh, New York, died last Wednesday of bydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a

The postmaster-general has ordered a daily mail service upon the Southwestern Raliroad from Eufauls, Alabama, to Clayton,

Georgia, twenty-two and a half miles, from the first of August, compensation to be \$1125 per

A TRAGEDY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

possibly continued rain on the latter.

from the Rev. Mr. Henckel:

Jenkins.

heard many fathers and mothers express their

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

The Commencement Exercises-Condition of the Institution-Ex-President Davis-Resignation of Bishop Quin-

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Sewanee, Tennessee, gives an interesting account of the recent commencement exercises of the University of the South. There were present on the occasion the Right Rev. Bishops Alexander Gregg, of Texas, Charles Todd Quintard, of Tennessee, John W. Beckwith, of Georgia, John Freeman Young, of Florida, W. B. W. Howe, of South Carolina, and Henry Niles Pierce, of Arkansas. Bishop Greene, of Mississippl, was absent from sickness, and the Bishops of Louisiana, Alabama and North Carolina were absent. The members of the board present, in addition to the seven bishops named, are: South Carolina-Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Thomas H. Hanckel, Esq., and General J. B.

North Carolina—Rev. Dr. Smeedes and Dr. Georgia-Rev. Dr. Williams and L. N. Whittle, Esq. Florida—Rev. Dr. Scott and H. St. George

Rogers, Esq.
Alabama—Rev. Dr. Banister and Colonel N. Alabama—Rev. Dr. Banister and Coloner R.
H. R. Dawson.
Mississippl—Rev. Dr. Crane, Dr. W. H. Balfour and Colonel T. E.B. Pegues.
Tennessee—Rev. George C. Harris, Judge
J. D. Ppelin and Major George R. Fairbanks.
Louislana—Kev. Dr. T. B. Lawson and
Colonel George Williamson.
Texas—Rev. Mr. Baird and General E. B.
Nichole

Arkansas—By its bishop. These are the ten Southern States which

Among the visitors present was the Hon. Jefferson Davis. All the ceremonies connected with the commencement were impressive. The correspondent of the Picayune

are the founders of the University of the

The institution is much improved since last year in all its various branches. This is readily perceived by the regular annual visior, and the thorough discipline and perfect and thorough examination had by the board of examiners, convince the most transient observer of the advancement of the students. The board of trustees, yesterday, passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. J. W. Haye, of Newark, New Jersey, who has been the firm and fast friend of the institution, and has done more than any one person to promote the work of resuscitating the university since the war. The institution is much improved since last

one person to promote the work of resuscitating the university since the war.

The following valuable donations have been recently presented to the board of trustees:

Wm. Cooper, Esq., an artist of Kentucky, has presented an elegant oil painting of Vice-Chancellor C. T. Quintard.

A lady of South Cerolina presented a handsome painting of the late Bishop Otey.

Mr. Williams, of Charleston, presented a large edition of Audubon's "Birds of America;" also a copy of the Holy Scripture in Persian and Syriac.

also a copy of the Holy Scripture in Persian nd Syriac.

Mrs. Alston, of Tennessee, has presented a copy of the "Apothyus of Erasmus," a very elegant copy, bound in velvet, edition of 1531.

Some three hundred volumes from the library of the late Bishop Rutledge, of Florida, presented by Mr. John Waites, of Foirida; also a number of valuable books by John Baird, of Florida, and six handsomely bound books, illustrating the Paris Exposition of 1867, by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, United States secretary of State.

1867, by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, United States secretary of State.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has been here for some days in attendance at the commencement exercises. He feels a deep interest in this university. He has not been in Baitimore for many months, nor has he said or done anything, as has been charged, to influence the action of the Baitimore Convention in any manner; and it was in justice to him, and with his hearty consent and approval, that I sent you a dispatch to-day contradicting the reports alluded to. He has not acted, nor does he intend to act, in any manner in public political affairs.

I have just heard, with deep regret, of the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Quintard, which resignation of Vice-Chancellor Quintard, which was accepted by the board of trustees to-day, wm. W. Baker, John R. Lunsford, Morris J. and General J. Gorgas was elected in his stead. The multiplied and increasing duties of the bishop of Tennessee is given as the cause of his resignation. If the university were to lose his invaluable aid and support, the loss would be irreprable; but he general the heart the be irreparable; but he assures the board that while he lives his head, heart, influence and energies shall be devoted to this great work

CHARLESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

Annual Examination and Exhibition.

The examination of the pupils of this instication was conducted yesterday by the principal, Miss Etta A. Kelly, and her assistants, in the presence of a large audience. The French classes were examined by M. Dubos, and acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The result of the examination in the other branches of study was equally satisfactory. One young lady read an excellent composition on the "Girl of the Period," and another read an equally creditable essay on "Woman, her Sphere and Dutles." A little girl read the "Conquered Banner" with much feeling and spirit. After the examination was concluded, a number of prizes were distributed to the most proficient scholars.

Miss Kelly's exertions are certainly worthy

of the highest praise; commencing little more than a year ago with only a few scholars, by her energy she increased their numbers so rapidly that it soon became necessary to enlarge her accommodations. With this view, a handsome two-story building has been erected on the back part of her father's lot, No. 50 St. Philip street, by the Devereux Brothers. The first floor is divided by a partition wall in the centre into two long class-rooms fifteen feet wide, extending the entire length of the building. These rooms are well furnished with school furniture and black boards of the most improved kind. The blackboards are let into the wall. At the west end of the class-room on the north side of this floor is a cosylittle reception-room for visitors, very neatly furnished and adorned with paintings and book-shelves. Just opposite the reception-room, in the southwestern angle of the building, is an easy flight of stairs communicating with the second floor. Under this staircase is a room for hats and cloaks. The second floor is one large room, used for assembling the school for examinations, and as a room of instruction for the most advanced classes. This room is supplied with all the most approved school appliances, and the benches are constructed on physiological principals, with convex backs to suit the curve of the spinal column. Miss Kelly's school is conducted on the principal that, in order to fully develop the mind, a child should be taught in the midst of attractive surroundings; hence the rooms are fitted up accordingly, and the success with which her seminary has been attended furnishes the best possible proof both of the efficacy of her method and the degree of appreciation with which it is regarded in the city.

INTERESTING SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Annual Distribution of Prizes at the Parochial School of the Church of the

Parochial School of the Church of the Holy Communion.

A boy and a girl, children of a fisherman named Seseon, went on the river in a small boat to-day, when the high winds blew the boat into the rapids, and both children were carried over the falls. of the Holy Communion, in the presence of carried over the falls.

the Right Rev. W. B. W. Howe, bishop of the THOSE "REBEL ARCHIVES."

THE SECRET SERVICE OF THE CON-FEDERATE STATES.

Letters from Jacob Thompson and Ju dan P. Benjamin - The Incendiary and Assassination Stories, &c.

A writer in the New York Herald has made the recent letter of Colonel John T. Pickett, concerning the "Confederate archives," the subject of an interesting communication in regard to the alleged complicity of Hon. Jacob Thompson with the reported intrigues in Canada and elsewhere for burning Northern cities, the assassination of President Lincoln, &c. He says:

THE SECRET ARCHIVES.

The report, as received in a Washington dispatch, that \$75,000 had been paid for four tranks of papers, embracing the archives of the late Confederate Government, appears an ambiguous, if not an astounding, rumor. The Herald sagely suggests that Judah P. Benja-min honorably destroyed the secret service resultance and these documents now offered vouchers, and these documents now offered to the present administration can only therefore contain those military records fore contain those military records and re-norts of action in the civil service that are in-

teresting as historical records.

The writer proposes to explain certain matters which have hitherto been regarded as mysterious, and though he performed only a subordinate part, yet he had access to those who were chief actors, and possessing their confidence, became familiar with much that was done or attempted on the Canadian fron-tier during our late unbappy civil conflict. It is a simule statement of lacts due to those injustly maligned. The brief recital will be fortified by documentary evidence, drawn by papers secured by the writer in Canaby papers secured by the writer in Cana-da after the war. They are used by permis-sion. Every government has its secret ser-vice, and sometimes the most important re-sults are effected through their agency. The secret agent in the war of 1812 was Edwards, who had access to all the leading politicians of who had access to an the least point as that period, and through whose agency the Hartford Convention was convened. Daniel Webster, when secretary of state, made free use of agents in this service, and Lord Palmerston did not hesitate to send his agents to America and elsewhere to secretly watch the political movements of foreign powers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Southern States, in their late struggle for a separate political existence, should use every means recognized among nations as lawful and right to effect the accomplishment of their purpose. There is no reason, when these events have happily passed away forever, that the world should not know the truth, and thus dissipate the miserable suspicions and unjustifiable charges which mystery enables partisans or jealous enemies to throw around the unexplained conduct of those engaged in Canada in plained conduct of those engaged in Canada in

he secret service of the South. The letters quoted were placed at the dis-posal of the writer to be used at discretion,

and there is, therefore, no breach of confidence in their present publication.

The Herald has quoted certain damaging charges against Jacob Thompson, and it will be the object of the present article to give a statement of facts.

A SPECIMEN SECRET-SERVICE LETTER. Imprimis: -The writer dr.t offers the tollowing letter from Judah P. Benjamin, addresse

to Jacob Thompson, in Canada:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RICHMOND, March 2, 1865. \{
Hon. J. Thompson, &c., &c., &c.:
SIR—I have the hunor to acknowledge the

SiR-I have the nonor to acknowledge the receipt of your several dispatches of 4th, 8th and 22d January, as well as of your full report, from hands of Colonel Dennison. The President instructs me to forward to you the resident institutes on the various points em-braced in your correspondence: First. In regard to our escaped prisoners, place into the hands of come person in whom you have confidence such sum of money, not

stood for examination before a large audience of friends and relatives, and were about to receive prizes for their well-doing, but the day would come when they, as well as highexceeding \$10,000, as you may deem necessary, to be applied solely for the purpose of assisting such of our solders as may need aid to return to the Confederacy. No money is self, would stand for examination before an audience of shining angels; and he hoped that to be applied to any that do not wish to re-turn here. Second. In regard to Dr. S., the President

does not wish any more money advanced to him, nor does he desire that any interference of any kind be undertaken by the doctor. We of any kind be undertaken by the doctor. We are determined not to permit any just complaint of breach of neutral rights by our authority or sanction.

Third. Pay over to the gentleman referred to in my dispatch of 30th December last \$20,-

000, to be used by him at his discretion in our service, and to be accounted for by him. Should he hereafter need more money inform him that I will send it to him on being notified

sum as you mur need to pay your expenses nome.

Fifth. Remit the entire remainder in your

hands to Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, to be placed to my credit in a separate account to be called "Secret Service Account." Make this remittance as soon as possible, and let me know the amount of it, as we are in pressing need of tuose funds already for important service there. Sixth. Procure for us a complete record of

Burley's case that we may make it the basis of official action, from its beginning to the final udgment in appellate court. Seventh. Return to Confederacy as soon as

you can. Your own discretion must be exer-cised as to the best mode. I would, however, suggest Havana, thence to Matamoras by neutral vessel, thence through Taxes. The eutral vessel, thence through Texas. This oute is long, but is the only one that can be

route is long, but is the only one that can be considered efficiely safe.

I believe this covers all points. I am necessarily brief, in order to conceal this dispatch more securely. As soon as you receive this publish in the New York Heraid an advertisement for one week as follows:

"For sale, — acres of Illinois prairie lands. For description, price and terms, apply by letter to N. S. Donelson, Chicago, ili."

Fill up the blank before the word "acres" with the number of pounds sterling that you remit to Fraser, Treuholm & Co. I am sir, yery respectfully, your obedient servant. very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.
At about the time of the reception of this
letter the Confederacy was obviously extinct.

LETTER FROM JACOB THOMPSON.

I can only judge as to the disposition of the funds by the following extract from a letter dispatched from Naples in the subsequent year by Mr. Jacob Thompson to the compiler of this

record:

My Dear Sir—I am obliged to you for your letter. I have been here and in Rome for the last three months. I shall go from here to Alexandria and cannot say when I shall return. As for mysell, I have not retained a dollar of Confederate money. Before I left Montreal I received orders from Richmond to turn to yer, and I retained a portion at that time it over, and I retained a portion at that time, but seeing Mr. Benjamin aiterward, and wish-ing to obtain his receipt in full, I turned over what was retained. I have his receipt for all what was retained. I have his receipt for all the money in my bands, paid over in performance of orders received from Richmond, prior to the evacuation of the same. While I feel independent, yet I do not wish to be slandered and pursued. I travel very quietly and cheaply, and confess I would somewhat prefer to return to America, for in truth, I find no such piace or country as that.

Your luformation from Montreal was quite

acceptable. There are many fine people there I think of returning there next fall after Very truly, yours,

JACOB THOMPSON. have finished my wandering over Europe.

JACOB THOMPSON.

These letters are offered as the clearest proof of the motives under which Mr. Thompson acted, and the strict fidelity with which he observed every official order in his delicate position as Confederate agent in Canada. Something further may be stated as to the three meet serious charges that have been Something further may be stated as the three most serious charges that have been laid at his door, and even now, when the dead issues of the past are buried, it is sought to revamp effete rumors by the production of musty and long-buried documents. The utter taisity of grauntous charges can be contralised by a simple statement of facility.

dicted by a simple statement of facts.

Mr. Thompson has been accused of alding and abetting in the assassination of President Lincoln, in having authorized the burning of the City of New York, and of being accessor; to the St. Alban's raid. Let us briefly examine each of these charges n the grade of their enormity. First, with

reference to THE ST. ALBANS' RAID, the testimony that has already been adduced

before the investigating committee in Congress proves incidentally not only that Mr. Thompson disapproved of it, but that he had ordered the leader of the patty to return to Richmond and report himself for duty. When this party showed a determination to disobey the order, he applied for relief from this order to another commissioner, as vide Lieutenant Young's letter to Mr. Clay, adduced before the Congressional committee.

This makes it clear that Mr. Thompson refused to sanction the raid upon St. Albans, because he was under the impression that the movement was impolitic. It is true, however, movement was impolitic. It is true, however that when these young men were arrested un-der the extradition treaty, Mr. Thompson, in generous compliance with the solicitations of the friends of the parties arraigned, stood by them in their hour of need in order to save them from being delivered up to enemies who, in their existing state of excitement,

would be incapable of giving them a fair trial. In so doing he discharged a simple act of justice in deference to impulses of philanthropy and dictates of duty. and dictates of duty. THE BURNING OF THE NEW YORK HOTELS.

And now to approach the present more seri ous charge as to the burning of this city. Many fair homes of the South had already been desciated, burned and razed to the ground. Irritated by these wanton acis of destruction, wild and desperate young men assumed an irresponsible license of retailation. Mr. Thompson never justified the burning of private property, but, in a general order, authorized the destruction of Federal stores wherever they could be tought as the second statement of the tought be tought be tought be tought be tought be tought be tought as the second statement of the tought be tought be tought be tought be tought be tought as the second statement of the tought between the second statement of the second statement of

the destruction of rederal stores wherever they could be found.

The public property used as war material in New York was immense, and the public stores without limit. Its navy yard was refitting ships with rapidity, which were carrying desolation to Southern homes. To burn or destroy there were hirstlighle war measure. Were can these was a justifiable war measure. War car only be defined as licensed crime. To take lile in a state of peace is murder; to burn a house is arson; to pillage or take that which is not your own by force is robbery; yet belilger-ents, as war measures, commit all these acts from compuision of circumstances. So of many acts committed during the last unhappy

When the effort to destroy public stores fall ed, Mr. Thompson at no time and in no way sanctioned any subsequent effort to destroy the private property of non-combatants; for however much this might have been justifiable as retailatory, it was not sanctioned by the rules of civilized warefare. There are many acts, however, in a state of war to which the most honorable man may vive his assent. the most honorable man may give his assent the commission of which in a time of peac would be abhorrent. It may be asserted, but is yet to be proved, that Mr. Thompson ever exceeded these justifiable limits. It is true, exceeded these justifiable limits. It is true, when the young men who made the efforis to burn the hotels escaped to Ganada, that they applied for aid to return to their homes, and Mr. Thompson, being charged with the duty of returning escaped Confederate soldiers to the government to which they then adhered, left bound to furnish them the means of returning, and accordingly aid so. They were all so returned excepting Kennedy, who was arrested in the attempt, tried, and executed as a sign.

as a 3py.
This is a full, frank and truthful statemen of the extent of Mr. Thompson's connection with that affair, in all of which conduct we can ecognize the clearness and firmness which he confined himself within the limits the authority entrusted to him in only justify ing the rights which are awarded to beiliger ents. In the case of

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN,

the first intimation Mr. Thompson ever had that he was suspected of being in any way imolicated came from the proclamation which emanated from Washington. A subsequent trial, suborned witnesses and congressional committees all falled to establish any proof of the slighest compilety to every mind not gangrened by political or personal animosity. Sanaraia and any from sonal animosity. Separate and apart from any other fact, the well-known caution with any other fact, the well-known caution with which Mr. Thompson was accustomed to deal with men forbade the belief that he would have had any such conversation as that detailed by the man (Conover) who has since explated his crime of perjury by a residence in the State prison. Needless, therefore, to revamp these lule stories, for truth will ever prevail, and the conscience void of offence can safely explain. "Thou canst not shake thy safely exclaim, "Thou canst not shake thy gory locks at me." Truth leads at the bar of nistory after many days, and when the calamities created by wer shall have passed away compassion for those calumniated by an easy transition is changed into condemnation of the unjust judgment of opposing minds.

COST OF A TRIP TO EUROPE.

Hints from an Old Traveller.

Now that European travel has become on of the favorite American fashionable foibles, and is a good thing to indulge in when one is able to do it, the following suggestions from an old merchant, who has had business re lations with France for twenty years, and resided in Paris for the past six, will be of value

and in season. The writer says: From London to Paris there are two route much more pleasant than the regular mail, and at about half the price. The first is by way of Southampton. Take the morning train from London, lunch, visit the ruins of Netty Abbey, take a trip to the Isle of Wight by the little steamer running every hour, and returning the time to take the steamer for Havre. You may remain in Havre a few hours seeing the place, or go direct, stopping over one train at Rouen to see the Cathedral. The other route

Rouen to see the Cathedral. The other route is by Dieppe. The fare, first-class, from London to Paris, via Southampton or Dieppe, is only 34 francs, or \$6 80.

On arrival in Paris go to the Hotel Chatham, Hotel d'Hollande, or Hotel des Deux Mondes (Rue d'Antin.) At the Hotel Chatham the price at table d'hote for dinner is 4 francs, and the fare is quite equal to the dinners at the Grand Hotel. Euglish is spoken at all these hotels. In the morning take only coffee, chocolate or tea, and bread and butter, cost ling 1 to 1½ francs. Breakfast may be obtained at the "Cafe Miser," opposite the Grand Opera, for 2½ francs. Dine at the hotel for 4 or 5 francs. Price for three meals 7½ to 8½ france.

per day—or \$1 75 per day.
On going to Switzerland, purchase a billet de voyage, (voyage circulaire.) good for on month—first-class entire trip—for 137 50 france or \$27 50. This takes you to Geneva-then or \$27 50. This takes you to Geneva-Lieu north through Switzerland, by the railway route, with coupons for all the roads, dil-gences and boats, to Basle, thence to Stras-bourg, and back to Paris. A cheap trip ca-also be made for 112 50 france, or \$22 50, from

also be made for 112 50 francs, or \$22 50, from Parls to Strasbourg, Baden Baden, Heldelburg, Frankfort, Mayence, down the Rhine to Cologne, Brussels, and back to Parls.

A trip to Europe can be made cheaply and in short time. If you are limited to forty dave, say that you leave New York July 20, arriving in Liverpool on the 30th—in London three days—to Parls via Southampton, visiting Metley, Cow-8, Rouen, two days—in Parls four days—Switzerland eight days—back to England two days, and home in ten days—costing in gold: -costing in gold:

Steamer excursion ticket..... Expenses on board...
Four days in England, \$10...
10 Paris, per Southampton To Paris, per Solutampos

Fauta.

Four days in Paris, \$5.

Circulating ticket to Switzerland.

Eight days and \$5 extras.

To 1 verpool from Paris. Extras on voyage home.....

on the Strand, near the Charlog Cross Hotel-dinner admirably served 3s 6d, exclusive of

THE REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, July 26. In the dispatch of the 24th instant relativ to internal revenue supervisors, the word "re-lieved" was erroneously substituted by tele-graph for "retained." The new assignment is graph for "retained." The new assignment is as follows: P. W. Perry supervises Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. G. W. Emery supervises Kentucky, Tennessee. Alabama. Miasterian Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. R. B. Cobb supervises Mis-souri, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

Pool and Other Radicals Trying to "Fix Things"-Precautions Against Radical Frauds at the Polis-Everybody for Tipton and Doolittle - Boutwell Left Out in the Cold.

[Correspondence of the Washington Patriot.] GREENSBORO', N. C., July 19. The desultory warfare of local canvassers

which opened the Carolina campaign has culminated within the last two weeks in a contest the most active, energetic and exciting ever witnessed in the "Old North State." From Weldon - where the campaign in its present phase may be said to have fairly opened-to Charlotte, the path of the great senators is marked by the glowing enthusiasm of the populace. After the grand Conservative demonstration at Weldon, Senetor servative demonstration as witton, solutions Stockton having returned to Washington, his colleague, Mr. Tipton, announced his determination to "fight it out on this line" until election day. Forthwith he went to Raieigh; addressed a meeting of the towns-people on addressed a meeting of the towns-people on the night of his arrival, and by the very force of his own fiery enthusiasm wrought them up to the highest pitch of excitement. When Tuesday came, and brought with it Senator Doelittle, Governor Walker, of Virginia, and ex-Senator Miller, of Georgia, the town was already in a full blaze, and the Conservative mass meeting which enough was pronounced. mass meeting which ensued was pronounced by such a veteran as Senator Doolittle "one of the most enthusiastic he had ever witnessed." The number present has been computed at three or four thousand, but the best estimate is furnished by the fact that the barbe-

cue—prepared for five thousand—was cleared out to the last shoat and almost to the last loaf. As the morning of Tuesday advanced a scene very remarkable and very characteristic of the Carolinas might have been witnessed. The country folk pouring into town in all ed. The country folk pouring into town in all manner of primitive and crazy vehicles, drawn by animals wonderful for age, leanness, laziness and general dilapidation. The children of the piney woods are a marked and distinct race; they look like no other per ple under the sno; they are clad after a fashion to make one doubtful whether they are of a Christian and civilized or a savage race; they speak a patois which is a heathenish perversion of legitimate English; they can neither read nor write, and the odor of green pines heralds their approach. This is the class who come to the big meetings for the sake of the barbecue; they care not a rush for the best speaking, and, in fact, they cannot understand it. They are very unreliable voters, know as little of the purpose and power of the ballot as they do of Greek hexameters, and seldom come to the polis, unless there is some autraction in the shape of inless there is some attraction in the shape of free lunch or tree drinking.

The two hundred thousand dollars drawn

from the national treasury by Mr. Marshal Carrow during the past few weeks is, beyond a doubt, destined for the pockets of this class Carrow during the past new weeks is, beyond a doubt, destined for the pockets of this class of people. Having no more appreciation than a carpet-bagger of the word "honor" and "dishonor," they will sell their yotes as readily as they would a peck of turnips. Those counties and sections of the State which they chiefly inhabit have been flooded with Federal emissaries. For instance, to the county of Henderson alone eight deputy marshals have been sent, without pretext or occasion for the presence of one. John Pool, the Radical member of Congress from one of the eastern district, has been detected in the very act of preparing for wholesale bribery. McKesson, a galvanized Radical of the little village of Morganton, while drunk, made public display of a letter from Pool, making preliminary arrangements to forward a large sum of money to purchase voters.

vot-rs.
The folly and audacity of the negro conven The folly and audacity of the negro conven-tions in picking up the worst criminals in the State for their candidates is scarcely credible. It would be to no purpose to give a list of such—a bare instance will suffice. In Ala-mance County, whose people were among the called victims of the Kirk war, the two legisla-tive candidates are noted thieves—one a comtive candidates are noted thieves—one a com-mon convicted thief, the other a horse thief, who escaped conviction in a corrupt Radical

I am glad to be able to State that every pessible precaution has been taken against Radi-cal frauds at the polls. The Conservative central committee has addressed a circular to the chairman of each county committee, directing the appointment of a corps of active men in each township to inspect the registration books and attend the polls on election day. This move will checkmate the little game formerly practiced by Radicals, of importing voters over the South Carolina line to vote in the lower tier of counties.

I had some conversation with the officers of

I had some conversation with the officers of General Morgan's United States command, stationed at Raleigh. It appears that the men, with one or two exceptions, are enthusiastic for Greeley and Brown. I mentioned the fact as significant, although the citizens deprecate any public mention of it, for fear that it may lead to the removal of the companies if the knowledge comes to headquarters. The soldiers disburse freely their greenbacks among the trades-people, and as they are very well conducted, the people generally are very anxious for their retention. They are regarded rather as protectors than as alien foes, for the negroes in the vicinity of Raleigh are aggressive and mischlevous. On the occasion of the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting there were two colored marshals who took part in the display. While they were riding down the street to the rendezvous, a party of negroes brought out a couple of hounds and hied them on the marshals. The horses were frightened and started to run, when they were checked by the bystanders and the hied them on the marshals. The horses were frightened and started to run, when they were checked by the bystanders and the hounds driven off. This is one instance of the organized system of terrorism, with threats of violence and death to any colored man who shall join the Conservatives, that prevails. The telegraph has already stated that an attempt was made the same night to murder one of these marshals.

The meeting at Greensboro' on the night of the 17th was a splendid ovation. The best

The meeting at Greensboro' on the hight of the 17th was a splendid ovation. The best society of this aristocratic little town was on the street, and the ladies themselves—so eager were they to participate—boldif pushed their way into the midst of the crowd, and took seats on the benches in the middle of the street. The people here appreciate the efforts made in their behalf by such distinguished men as Senators Tipton and Doolittle, and these contiemen, wherever they have an guished men as Senators Tipout and Bouttle, and these gentlemen, wherever they have appeared, have been received with every expression of popular admiration. For the present the two senators will push the canvass in this section of the State.

Mr. Bouweil left this place thoroughly dismersed the own preferance treated him with

Mr. Boutwell left this place thoroughly dis-gusted. His own partisans treated him with singular indifference. His speech fell flat, and the whole affair was lame throughout. About three hundred persons attended his speaking, of whom about one hundred were negroes, and half of them left before he had completed his statistical defence of the ad-

The prospect it is impossible to define with ministration. The prospect it is impossible to define with any exactitude. The margin is such a narrow one that very few in confidential conversation venture to say with certainty how the State will go. Conservatives are disposed to blame their leaders for a lack of party organization, and for trusting everything to mass meetings, barbecues, and the rush of popular enthusiasm. Governor Walker, himself remarked to your correspondent that if the Conservatives are defeated in this State it will be attributable to the lack of organization.

to the lack of organization.

But in view of the brilliant and effective can But in view of the brilliant and enective can-va:s now progressing, I think we may count with some certainty upon a Conservative tri-umph; the more especially as there is no dount of the fact that the people are thoroughly roused, and are working in right good earnest.

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, July 26.

The following table shows the cotton move ment for the week ending to-day: 1872.

Receipts at all ports for the 10,658 3,026,843 180,869 15,882 699,000 GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

A Terrible Rain Storm.The Loss by the

New York, July 26.
The heaviest rain storm of the season prevalled from daylight till noon to-day. The lower part of the city is flooded, many cellars are weahed out, and several unfinished buildings in Brooklyn are damaged by the floods of water washing away portions of the foundations. The sewers in the city were unable to carry off the great quantity, of water that fell.

At a meeting of the Erle directors to-day, the statement was made that the loss by the recent fire would not, exceed \$300,000. Much of the machinery will be repaired and saved,

Erie Fire.

of the machinery will be repaired and saved, the buildings will be immediately rebuilt, and all the workmen will be employed in other shops of the company st various points.

The cotton merchants, at a meeting to-day, established uniform rates of brokerage.

Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, to-day released John Redmond and Charles and Patrick Hart, the hall walters of the Grand Central Hotel,

who were retained in custody as witnesses in

The specie shipments to-morrow will be over At the meeting of cotton commission mer-chants to-day, the committee submitted a re-port embodying the following recommenda-tions to establish uniform rates of brokerage: Minimum rate of commission for buying and selling cotton for future delivery to be one and a half per cent., without rebate, when pur-chases or sales are extended to distant months; on exchanges made, the charge to be one per cent. when no actual cotton is delivered. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, members executing orders for futures can cover maturing contract, on receipt of notice, by purchase or sale of corresponding contract on purchases or sales for inture delivery, brokerage to be paid by buyer and seller to different brokers; all brokers to be debarred from trading in cotton on their own account, every member issuing his own contract to be considered a merchant. A contract for one mouth sale and purchase for another of simultaneous occurrence shall be considered one transaction and be covered by the two and a

HEAVY RAINS IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, July 26.

Heavy rains have prevailed turoughout the entire Northwest for the greater part of the past two days, causing some damage to wheat and oats, which have been blown down and lodged on the ground. Corn, in many localities, has also been prostrated. The damage to the crop, however, is not likely to prove serious.

NOVELS WRITTEN BY WOMEN.

Their Effect upon Modern Literature

From Backlog Studies in Scribner's Monthly. "Herbert said ne had been dipping into the ecent novels written by women, here and there, with a view to nothing the effect upon literature of this sudden and rather over whelming accession to it. There was a good deal of talk about it, evening after evening, and I can only undertake to set down frag ments of it.

"Herbert, I should say that the distinguishing feature of the literature of this day is the prominence women have in its production. They figure in most of the magazines, though very rarely in the scholarly and critical re-views, and in thousands of newspapers; to them we are indebted for the oceans of Sunday them we are indebted for the oceans of sunday school books, and they write the majority of the novels, the serial stories, and they mainly pour out the watery flood of tales in the weekiy papers. Whether this is to result in more good than evil it is yet impossible to say, and pehaps it would be unjust to say until this generation has worked off its froth, and worsen settle dow; to artistic conscientious nen settle down to artistic, conscientious

men settle dure.

"The Mistress. You don't mean to say that George Ellot and Mrs. Gaskell and George Sand and Mrs. Browning before her marriage and severe attack of spiritism, are less true to art than contemporary men novelists and oets?
'Herbert. You name some exceptions that

show the bright side of the picture, not only for the present but for the future. Perhaps genius has no sex; but ordinary talent has. I refer to the great body of novels, which you would know by internal evidence were written by women. They are of two sorts: the domestic story, entirely unidealized, and as flavoriess as water gruel; and the spiced novel, generally immoral in tendency, in which the social problems are handled, unhappy marriages, affinity and passional attraction, bigamy, and the violation of the seventh commandnent. These surjects are treated in the rawlittle discrimination of eternal right and wrong, and with very little sense of responsibility for what is set forth. Many of these novels are merely the blind outbursts of a nature impatient of restraint and the conventionalities of society, and are as chaotic as the untrained minds that produce them.
"Mandeville. Don't you think these novels

fairly represent a social condition of unrest and upheaval? 'Herbert. Very likely; and they help to

rease and spread abroad the discontent they describe. Stories of bigamy (sometimes disguised by divorce,) of unhappy marriages, where the lajured wife, through an entire volume, is on the brink of isling into the arms of a sneaking lover, until death kindly removes the obstacle, and the two souls, who were born for each other but got separated in the cradie, melt and mingle into one in the last chapter, are not healthful reading for maids or mothers. The Mistress. Or men.

"The Mistress. Herbert, what do you think women tre good for?
"Our Next Door. That's a poser.
"Herbert. Well, I think they are in a tentative state as to literature, and we cannot yet

tell what they will do. Some of our most brilliant books of travel, correspondence and writting on topies in which their sympathies have warmly interested them, are by women. Some of them are also strong writers in the daily journals.

"The Parson. I've another indictment against the women writers. We get no good old Iashioned love stories from them. It's either a quarrel of discordant nature—one a panther and the other a polar bear—nor courtship, until one of them is crippled by a rail-way accident; or long wrangle of married life between two unpleasant neepole, who can way accident; or long wrangle of married the between two unpleasant people, who can neither live comfortably together nor apart. I suppose, by what I see, that sweet woolng, with all its torturing and delightful uncertainty, still goes on in the world; and I have no doubt that the majority of married people live more happily than the unmarried. But it's easier to find a dodo than a new and good love

Mandeville. I suppose the old style of plo is exhausted. Everything in man and outside of him has been turned over so often, that I should think the novelists would cease simply from the want of material.

The Parson. Plots are no more exhausted than men are. Every man is a new created than men are.

tion, and combinations are simply endless. Even if we did not have new material in the daily change of society, and there were only a fixed number of incidents and characters in fixed number of incidents and characters in life, invention could not be exhausted on them. I amuse myself sometimes with my kai-idoscope, but I can never reproduce a figure. No, no. I cannot say that you may not exhaust everything else; we may get all the secrets of a nature into a book by and by, but the nevel is immortal, for it deals with but the novel is immortal, for it deals with

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT .- The annual repor of the Charleston Fire Department to April 27. 1871, has just been issued, and shows a very satisfactory and encouraging condition of affairs. There have been but fourteen fires during the past twelve months and eleven false alarms. The amount of property destroyed, as represented by the insurance, was \$58,270. This exhibit compares very favorably with the losses in other cities, a table of which is given in the report, the losses in Savannah, for instance, during the same period being \$293,800, and in Bichmond \$227,085. The total cost of the department for the year was \$31,-

PURSUING THE RING.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE BLUE RIDGE BAILBOAD IN

Charleston's Stake in the Game-City

Attorney Corbin in Search of the Missing Millions.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, July 26.

The case of John M. Mackay vs. the presiient and directors of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, came up to day before Judge Melton upon a preliminary motion for an injunction and the appointment of a temporary receiver. Mesers. MoMaster and Lecount, Olty Attorney D. T. Corbin and Judge A. G. Magrath appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Melton and Clark for the defendants.

After a little preliminary sparring between

the counsel, on the motion of the defendants

the case was further postponed until Friday

next. Mr. Corbin appeared for the first time before the court in behalf of the City of Charleston, and the city is now formally entered as a party plaintiff to the case. This puts a much more promising and encouraging aspect upon matters, for there is now a reasonable assurance that the case will be fully prosecuted and the frauds completely unearthed. So long as only a private and single individual was the plaintiff, there was a possibility of his minor interests being quieted at any time by the Ring, and that thus the case might fall through. The City of Charleston, however, with her \$1,000,000 of stock, is not such an easy customer to deal with, and the plaintiffs are confident of being fully able to sustain in evidence all their allegations of fraud. Mr. Corbin to-day asked and obtained leave to further amend the complaint as there were some other and heavy acts of rascality which he wishes to disclose. He stated that, whereas there ought to be \$1,500,000 of assets now in the hands of the company, there was not a single dollar. This is the additional point to which he wishes to direct the investigations of the court. Qur VIVE.

CAMPAIGN NOTES BY TELEGRAPH.

Documentary Evidence for Conkling. New York, July 26.
The Herald has a special asserting that Schurz has a letter from General Pleasonton, while he was United States commissioner of internal revenue, expilcitly proposing to tre patronage for the senator's support of the San

Co-operation in Michigan. 50 49/

DETROIT, July 26.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Michigan have called conventions to meet at Grand Rapids on the 22d of August. It is expected that committees of conference will be appointed from each convention to endeavor to secure unanimity of action in the nomination of a sector. tion of an electoral ticket. Descriing the Sinking Ship.

NASHVILLE, July 26.

Judge J. O. Shackelford, proposed as a Republican elector from this district, has written a letter stating that the Liberals having adopt-ed the principles of the Republican party and nominated Horace Greeley, a time-honored depublican, he will support him. Great Guns for North Carolina.

New York, July 26.
Senator Carl Schurz and ex-Senator Doubttle left to-day for North Carolina. A Bid for an Office. CHATTANOOGA. TENN., July 26.
Governor Sam Bard leaves to-night for Washington bearing an invitation from the mayor and city council and board of trade to the President and his Cabinet to visit Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain.

THE NEW YORK VEGETABLE AND

FRUIT MARKETS. . The following is from the Tribune of

Wednesday, July 24: Potatoes are firmer, with a fair trade. Some lots of old ones still hold, but are worthless. Nearly all of the new are of the Early Rose variety, which never gave better satisfaction. Cabbages are doing better. Quotations: Cabbages \$4a8 per 100; corn, sweet, \$1a1,50; cucumbers, L. I., \$1a—per bbl; onlona, Ber., 25a 75 per crate; do Conn., \$3 5044 per 100 strings; do rareripes, \$1 50.2 per bol; potatoes. Rose, \$2a2 50 per bbl; do Md. and Va., \$1 25. 22 per bbl; gougshes, summer, \$1a—per bol; do marrowiat, \$1a1 25 per bbl; tomatoes, Va., 75a85 per crate; do L. I., \$1 50a1 75 per bush.; watermelons, S. C. and Ga., \$60.75 per 100; citronmelon, Va., \$2 5043 per bbl.

The Tribune, of the same date, says:

The Tribune, of the same date, says: California pears are at Chicago, and will be here before the week ends. Some fine Bartletts, sent from Virginia, have been sold at \$3 per crate, with Bell pears at \$2, and common as low as \$3 per bbl. Apples are a dealect, which was the dock price on the Norfolk steamer wharf. A few fine Red astractans sold at \$2.250 per crate. steamer wharf. A few fine Red Astrachans sold at \$2a2 50 per crate, Summer Pippin at \$3 per bbl., with fine Jersey Harvest, Sour, and Sweet Bough at \$1 75a2. Peaches increase in quantity and quality, but vary greatly in price. The first regular Delaware peach train is to be made up to-morrow. Q lotations: Amples, Virginia, per bbl., \$1a1 50; do. New York and New Jersey, \$1 50a1 75; do. crates, fine, \$1 50a 2; do. common, 50a75c.; peaches, Pielaware, crate, \$2 50a4; do. Jersey, baskets, \$1 25a1 75; Apricots, quares, fine, 20a40c.; do. common, busket, \$1 75a2 50.

The Dally Bulletin of Thursday, July 24 makes the following comments:

The Dally Bulletin of Thursday, July 24, makes the following comments:

New potatoes are held pretty steadily at the advance noted yesterday with a fair demand. Cabbages are doing a trifle better. Other vegetacles without particular change. We quote: Green corn 75ca\$1 per 100. Southern onlons, per bbl, \$2 25a2 50; do Connecticut \$2 50a3 per 100 strings. New rareripes \$1 50a2 per bol. Caumbers, Jersey, \$1 per bbl, and Long Island 37c per 100. Squash, per bbl, \$1; do marrowfat, per bbl, \$1al 25. New turnips \$2a2 50 per bbl. Caubages \$8 per 100. Green onlons \$4 per 100 nunch-s. Beets, Jersey, \$4a5. Southern nomatoes 50a76 per crate; Jersey \$1 per crate, and Long Island \$1 50 per basket.

Apples continue plenty and cheap. California pears are on the way and expected in a day or two. Peaches plenty, but prices very irregular as yet, the quality showing such a wide variance. Other fruits without material change. We quote as follows: New apples, good, 75ca\$1 50 per bbl; 25a50c per crate. Watermelons \$50a80 per 100. Nutmeg melons \$3 50s4 per bbl. Pears \$2a9 per bbl. Peaches, Delaware \$4 per crate for choice; \$1 50s2 per crate for south of Delaware; and Jersey 70ca\$1 50 per basket

TEE SONS OF TEMPERANCE. [From the Chester Reporter.]

[From the Chester Reporter.]

In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Grand Division in Charleston that body met at this place on yesterday. Chester was selected as the place of meeting as a compilment to her for having the banner division in the State in point of members. Chester Division and Fidelity Division have united to give an enertainment to the Grand Division and to the friend- of temperasce. This will take place on to morrow, the 26th instant. These division will assemble at the hall of Chester Division at ten o'clock, and move in procession, in the full regalize of the order, to the grove near Mr. J. H. Waiker's residence. There addresses will be delivered by D. B. Townsend, Esq., and others. It is hoped that General S. F. Cary, the distinguished temperance orsiot, who is +mraged in stumping for Greeley in North Carolina, will be present on the occasion. The addresses will be followed by a picnic dinner.

-The yachis Mageline and Rambler, which are contending for the Bennett cup, passed Brenton's Reef Lightship this morning, the former at 7.34 and the latter at 7.48. They

will be due here this afternoon.